

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal--Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$2.00 per annum, in advance--
Or \$2.50, if not paid within the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1 per square for 3 weeks
25 cents per square for each continuation.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."--Washington.

VOL. LI.

VALUATION AND ASSESSMENTS FOR 1852.

In pursuance of the Act of Assembly passed the 27th day of July, 1842, the following statement is hereby published by the Commissioners of Adams county, which exhibits the amount, description and value of the Real and Personal Property, Trades, Occupations, and Professions, made taxable by the several Acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth:

Boroughs & Towns.		State and County.		Tax on Watches.	
Amount of Real Prop.	State and County.	Professions, 3 mills	State & 3 mills Co.	Corporations, 1 P. cent	Tax on Watches.
182476 5186 72001 157.75	51065 3425 1300	500	\$30.00		
232653 18171 2216	9350 350	240	3.50		
143530 9957 27859 3500	600	1025	4.50		
170060 76170 55800 593	89	1305	1.50		
219555 15604 36302 2015	106553	300	2439	1.50	
135741 10293 21551 1004	6100	250	1931	2.00	
250112 17387 2658 1500		1205	2745	4.75	
131921 10170 14952 300	3575	1300	1.50		
Hamilton, 183310 5335 33903 2189	8540	1556			
Monallen, 170100 12819 14850 301	9265	1803			
Straban, 216455 18019 30757 1781	74951	3518			
Franklin, 217619 23078 33700 4680	12580	3004	2.50		
Conowago, 201221 9022 10371 1129	6121	1025	2.50		
Tyrone, 142713 10513 4200 400	5755	1635	1.00		
Mt. Joy, 103459 11555 14549 400	5081	1310			
Mt. Pleasant, 256299 14462 21555 3212	7741	2029	50		
Reading, 214543 138631 13219 201	5095	1772			
Berwick, 99999 58111 17505 77	6590	876	3.00		
Freedom, 82429 5607 19200 707	2409	1130	50		
Union, 907632 8311 21078 1180	4560	50	1361		
Butler, 136187 14349 21231 504	5070	2930			
	3792898 251197 556911 53705 1101201 202 2973 1300 650 3660 519 25				

JOHN MUSSELMAN, Jr.,
JACOB GRIEST,
ABRAHAM REEVER, Commissioners.

Attest--J. AUGHINBRAUGH, Clerk.

December 15, 1851.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

COLLECTORS, TAKE NOTICE.

In pursuance of a writ of *Exequitatio Esponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and in due direction, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises:

On Saturday the 3d of January, 1852,

A TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Hamilton town-ship, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Daniel Bender, John Grove, John Mumford and others; the turnpike leading from East Berlin to Hanover passing through the same. It contains 90 ACRES, more or less.

Improvements being a one story STONE DWELLING, a Spring house, a large Brick Bank Barn, with Wagon sheds and Cribs. There is a good spring of water near the dwelling. About 20 Acres are in good TIMBER, with a due portion of Meadow. There is an OR-CHARD of good Fruit, with a Cider Press.

There is also on the premises a One Story LOG TENANT HOUSE. The farm is in a good state of cultivation. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of ISAAC TRIMMER.

Also, on Saturday the 17th of January, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg, the following Real Estate, to wit:

A CERTAIN HOUSE AND LOT,

situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, fronting on North Street, and running back to an alley, and adjoining Lots of Robert Smith, and Rev. S. S. Schaeffer, on which is erected a two story BRICK HOUSE, with a Brick Kitchen attached, a Frame Stable and Blacksmith and Paint Shops, and a well of water near the door. Also,

A LOT OF GROUND,

situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa., fronting on the Gettysburg and Mummasburg road, adjoining lands of Gabriel Meals, Wm. W. Hamerly and others, containing three Acres more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of ANKER TOWNSLEY.

JOHN SCOTT, Sheriff.

Burg. Dec. 15, 1851. §

1% per cent of the purchase money upon all Sales by the Sheriff, must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down, and on failure to comply therewith, the property will be again put up for sale.

Estate of David Agnew, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of SARAH LINN, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to pay the same without delay; and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

SILAS M. HORNER, Admr.

Nov. 3.

NOTICE.

Estate of Sarah Linn, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of DAVID AGNEW, late of the Borough of Gettysburg, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to pay the same without delay; and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

ELIZABETH AGNEW, Exec.

MOSES McCLEAN, Exec.

Nov. 24.

NOTICE.

Estate of David Agnew, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of DAVID AGNEW, late of the Borough of Gettysburg, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to pay the same without delay; and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN WORLEY.

Dec. 8.

NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob Bishop, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of JACOB BISHOP, late of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same town, he hereby gives notice to all persons to pay the same without delay; and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

AARON L. BISHOP, Admr.

Dec. 1.

NOTICE.

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JOHN WICKLEY, Jr.

MAXWELL SHIELS.

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KURTZ'S CHEAT CORNER

Dec. 13.

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinbefore mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 23d day of December next, viz.:

271. The first account of Zephaniah Herbert, Administrator of the estate of Peter Zollinger, late of Adams county, deceased.

272. The first account of George Wolf, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Joseph Bittinger, deceased.

273. The first account of Wm Bittinger, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Joseph Bittinger, deceased.

274. The first account of Joel B. Danner and Robert Sheads, Executors of the last will and testament of Peter Sheads, deceased.

275. The first and final account of Frederick Sturgeon and Margaret Sturgeon, Administrators of the estate of Lindsey Sturgeon, deceased.

276. The first and final account of Jacob Martin, Administrator of the estate of Bartholomew Sullivan, deceased.

277. The second and final account of Robert Bell, Executor of the estate of James Bell, Jr. deceased.

278. The first account of Adam Robert and John Robert, Administrators of the estate of Jacob Robert, deceased.

279. W. W. HAMERSLY, Register.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, April 24, 1851.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS
OF THE

Hanover Branch Rail-Road
Company.

THE Stockholders of the "Hanover Branch Railroad Company," are hereby notified that they are required to pay

FIVE DOLLARS,

on each share of stock subscribed by them, or before the 3d day of Jan'y next, to the undersigned, at the office of the "Hanover Savings Institution."

The Stockholders, residing in Petersburg and vicinity, are authorized to pay their subscriptions to **WILLIAM GARDNER**, merchant, in Petersburg; those in Littlestown and vicinity, to **HENRY SAWYER**, merchant, in Littlestown.

Certificates of Stock, signed by the President and Treasurer, will be left with the above named persons, who will deliver them to the Stockholders.

It is the intention of the Board to require monthly payments of Five Dollars on each share of stock, until all is paid.

By order of the Board.

JACOB FORNEY, Pres't.

M. E. TROY, Treasurer.

Dec. 1.

REMEMBER.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,
DENTIST

HAS removed his office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlecoff's store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REF. F. N. BURCHILL; Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D.

" D. Horner, " C. P. Krauth, D. D.

" C. A. Cowgill, " Prof. M. Jacobs,

" D. Gilbert, " B. L. Baugher,

Prof. Stoever, " W. M. Reynolds,

Gettysburg, July 3.

JOSEPH P. CLARKSON,
Attorney at Law, and Solicitor in
Chancery,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS;

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to him, and to the location of **SELLERY LAND WARRANTS**.

REFERENCES: Hon. DANIEL M. SMYER,
R. G. HARPER, Esq.

Sept. 29.

D. MCNAUGHEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John McNaughey, Esq. deceased.

EDWARD MCNAUGHEY will attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR

For **Patents and Pensions**.
He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington.

EDWARD MCNAUGHEY is prepared to attend to the prosecution of claims for **BOUNTY LAND** to Soldiers of the War of 1812 and others, the selection of choice lands, and locating their **Homesteads**, presenting **Patents**, and selling **Soldiers' land** to the best advantage.

EDWARD MCNAUGHEY personally or by letter, Gettysburg, Nov. 4.

JAMES G. BURD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office, April 19.

WILL B. MIDDLECOFF,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South-East corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office by Geo. W. McLean, Esq.

Dec. 23.

REMOVAL.
ALEX. PRIZER

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JAMES G

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, December 29th, 1851.

We present the compliments of the holiday season to our readers—and wish them many a happy New Year.

New Year's Day.

Our carrier desires us to inform the patrons of the "SENTINEL," that he has prepared a Poem, dedicated to them, and will deliver it on Thursday morning next. He hopes all his kind friends will be ready to receive it, and, in return—ah! he is too modest to speak out—but they know what he means.

Cold Weather.

On Saturday morning last, the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer sunk to twelve degrees below zero, in this place—being the lowest for many years!

Congress.

There has been nothing of interest transacted in either House of Congress during the past week.

On Wednesday last, the President communicated to Congress a document from the Secretary of State, in regard to the case of Mr. Thrasher, who has been sentenced by the authorities of Cuba for conduct during the late invasion, and had claimed the protection of the U. S. as a citizen.—Mr. Webster sets forth the law of domicile under the laws of nations, and especially, in the Island of Cuba, showing that Mr. Thrasher has so involved himself as to be divested of his claim to protection as an American citizen under the Treaty of 1795.—The communication was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

There was another arrival from Europe on Friday, bringing intelligence three days later. All was comparatively quiet in France, although several Departments had been placed in state of siege. The vote of the Army, as far as heard from, is 65,000 in favor, and 3,500 against Napoleon. The total number of arrests up to the 12th inst. was 1800 in Paris alone.

The Rev. SEPHIRUS TUSTIN, of the Presbyterian Church, has been obliged, by continued ill health, to cease his ministerial functions, and has accepted a clerkship in the Department of the Interior at Washington.

The Lancaster "Whig" of Tuesday last, says that Hon. T. STEVENS is detained from his seat in Congress by severe sickness. He is still confined to his room, and will scarcely be able to reach Washington for a week or ten days."

The letter of HENRY CLAY, resigning his seat in the Senate of the U. S. States, was read in both houses of the Kentucky Legislature on Tuesday last, and a resolution adopted in the Senate, in which doubtless the House will concur, to elect a Senator on Tuesday (to-morrow).

ROBERT H. GALLAGHER, Esq., proprietor of the Richmond Republican, has established a new Banking House in Washington City, and is issuing paper, every dollar of which that he circulates, he assures the public will be represented by something tangible and substantial in the shape of gold and silver, drafts on the U. S. Treasury, or Virginia bankable funds. We learn that his paper is very favorably received in Baltimore. The title of the note is "The Bank of the Union."

Specie Going!

The steamer Arctic sailed from New York for Liverpool, on the 20th, with 40 passengers, and \$370,000 in American gold.

A destructive fire took place at Clarksville, Tenn., on the night of the 18th. The tobacco warehouses of McClure and Bowden, and the Pork-house of Mr. Chamberlain, with a number of adjacent buildings, were destroyed, together with a large number of hogs, lard, &c. Loss estimated at \$50,000.

The house of Mr. Wm. Tabbets, in Walford, N. H., was destroyed by fire on Monday night last, and Mr. Tabbets perished in the flames. His wife and two children were rescued in an insensible condition from suffocation, and a third and fourth child—a daughter of 12 and an infant—who succeeded in escaping, were afterwards badly frozen.

There are six thousand paupers in the almshouses and hospitals of New York city, supported at the public expense. The Tribune says there are at least forty thousand persons in the city who have no regular employment, but who live from day to day by picking up what little work they can get. Such was not the case when the Tariff of 1842 was in operation.

From the Auditor General's report, just published, we glean the following items:—The valuation of Real and Personal Property, in the County of Adams, for the year 1851, is \$1,673,224; Tax assessed thereon, as fixed by the Revenue Commissioners, \$12,372; Population of the County, 55,581; Taxable inhabitants, 5,761.

The Bank of Gettysburg issued originally notes to the amount of \$80,000, of which are redeemed \$20,422—leaving in circulation \$1,556.

The National Library Destroyed by Fire!

On Wednesday morning last, between 7 and 8 o'clock, fire was discovered in the spacious and beautiful main Library Room of the Capitol at Washington City, and before the New York Tribune writes:—"The final and inevitable fate of all men is fast approaching Mr. Clay. Inexorable Death moves upon him toward his distinguished victim. The flames seemed to glide over and above the gallery as if its material were of the most combustible character. The firemen were soon upon the spot, and prevented the extension of the flames to the roof and domes of the Senate and House of Representatives. They worked all day, and succeeded at last in extinguishing the flames, and a strong guard of marines were posted around the Capitol during the night, to be ready in case any new emergency should arise. President Fillmore and the members of the Cabinet and numerous members and officers of Congress were early on the ground, and active in their exertions.

About 35,000 volumes of books were destroyed, embracing many rare works which can never be replaced. About 20,000 volumes, which were in another room, were saved. No serious damage, except by water, was sustained by any other portion of the Capitol. The origin of the fire is involved in mystery, as no fires or gas-lights were used in the Library. The loss is over \$200,000, and the greater portion of it is irreparable.

Besides the books, a number of superior Paintings were destroyed. Among them Stuart's painting of the first five Presidents; an original portrait of Columbus; and a number of other portraits of distinguished men. Between 11 and 1200 bronze medals of the Vattemare exchange, some of them more than ten centuries old, are amongst the valuables destroyed. A great deal of elegant Statuary was burnt and rendered worthless.

Arrival of Kossuth at Philadelphia.

On Wednesday last, Kossuth was received in Philadelphia in very handsome style. The turn-out of the military was very handsome. When the procession reached the State House, the scene was exciting. Here stood up larched in the barouche, and received the unanimous and long-continued outburst of the popular welcome, sent forth enthusiastically from thousands of freemen, who were rejoiced to see the friend of European freedom standing before the hallowed spot of American liberty. He was conducted into the Hall of Independence, where he was addressed by the Mayor, to which he made a suitable reply. In the evening, a splendid banquet was given to him by the City authorities; but he was obliged to leave early, on account of indisposition.

Ability of the Senate.

Horace Greeley is of opinion that the Senate of the United States, during the fifteen years that he has known it, has deteriorated in the quality of its members.—"When I recall," he says, "the Senate as I first saw it—with Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Forsyth, Benton, McDuffie, Wrigley, Ewing, Pindexter, etc., on its benches, and ask whether the present body is at all equal in force and dignity to that, I cannot answer in the affirmative." Yet he adds, our population has increased, in that period, more than ten millions. How is it that when we had but thirteen millions to choose from, we managed to select abler men than we now do from twenty-three millions?

The Loco Vote of Pennsylvania.

The Harrisburg Union denies the correctness of the classification of the delegates elect, so far as heard from in this State, to the next Democratic State Convention. The Union classifies them as 33 for Buchanan, 13 for Cass, and 7 whose preferences are unknown. It does not suit the progressive spirit of this age and country to go back to things once finished and done with. Our people are not resurrectionists to dig up dead bodies even for anatomical purposes. It might have been supposed that Mr. Foote had enough to do with the Compromise when it was alive and kicking, to be satisfied to let it rest now, entombed in the archives of the past, while its spirit still lives and is potent. If that cannot harmonize our sectional differences, Mr. Foote's resolution will not be likely to do it.—*Balt. Amer.*

A New "Dodge."—The rogues are always wide awake for prey. The Kossuth fever in New York has given them a good opportunity to practice their dishonest tricks in a new form. They call at stores with the request that the proprietor will subscribe for a ticket to a ball which they are getting up for Madame Kossuth. They have no tickets and ask no money; but the real object is to obtain names which will figure advantageously on checks, bank notes, orders, &c., in other words to aid in an extensive scheme of forgery.

Fire at Cincinnati.

Thirteen houses on Walnut and Thirteenth streets, in Cincinnati, were destroyed by fire last Sunday evening. Henry Smith lost three; Henry Adams one; John Simon two; Jacob Ditch one; Mr. Reilly one, and five others occupied by German families. Loss \$15,500, and one-third insured.

Serious Charge against a Railroad Company.

An inquest was held near Pittsburgh, on Thursday, over the body of Ann Pexignot, a native of France, who died in one of the wagons of the Pennsylvania railroad company, and the verdict was that her death was produced by exposure, "caused by the culpable indifference with regard to human life, manifested by the Pennsylvania Railroad, in not providing better accommodations for the comfort of passengers, emigrants more especially." The evidence showed that a large number of immigrants, including the deceased, were exposed for twenty-four hours, in violent storm, on the top of a hill, having left the canal boat, in which they arrived at Lockport, where she became frozen in the ice.

The Weather at the South.

All our Southern exchanges mention the extreme cold weather of last week. At Charleston such weather had not been experienced for fifteen years. Snow fell there and at Savannah on Wednesday, and the thermometer was as low as 16 degrees. Sleighs were seen in the streets at Charleston, while at Savannah they had fine skating.

We learn that passengers for Pittsburgh, who leave Baltimore in the express train of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad at half past seven P. M., reach Pittsburgh in from twenty-two to twenty-four hours.

Wednesday week was the coldest day which has been experienced at Boston, in December, since 1835.

Chevalier Hulsmann, the Austrian Minister, has been requested, writes a Washington correspondent of the New York Times, to communicate herewith with the Department of State by letter, instead of by formal interview. The measure is said to be owing to the excited and anxious complaints of the representative of the Court of Vienna in reference to the movement of our Government respecting Kossuth.

An Exemplary Magistrate.

About 2 o'clock on Sunday morning the 21st, an Alderman of the Southwark district, Philadelphia co., was arrested by the Marshal's police, for being drunk and disorderly in the street. His honor was locked up, and subsequently taken before a brother magistrate, who held him to bail to keep the peace, and also required him to pay the usual fine and costs.

Health of Mr. Clay.

The accounts from Washington all represent the health of Mr. Clay to be in a very precarious condition. The correspondent of the New York Tribune writes:—"The final and inevitable fate of all men is fast approaching Mr. Clay. Inexorable Death moves upon him toward his distinguished victim. The lion is at last driven to his lair, and he hopelessly awaits the shaft which is to terminate his career. There is hardly the shadow of a hope left."

We learn by the last arrival from Europe, that the renowned Priest, the author of the water cure for human disease, died lately at his residence at Grafenberg, aged 52 years. He left a very large estate.

The thermometer stood at 18 degrees below zero, at Boston on Friday.

Kossuth was to reach Baltimore on Saturday afternoon, and preparations were making to give him a splendid reception. He would go to Washington to-day.

Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine, for January, is on our table. Its embellishments are numerous, and some of them very handsomely executed.

Mr. Foote's resolution affirming the validity of the Compromise measures has given rise to considerable debate in the U. S. Senate already, and is likely to produce a great deal more. What special good end the resolution is expected to accomplish we are not given to know—since its adoption could give no additional sanction to measures which are laws already, while the discussion of the subject, opening old wounds again, is not well calculated, we should think, to promote harmony, but rather to disturb the public mind, which was of its own accord fast settling into tranquillity.

The danger on this point, however, it must be confessed, is not so great as one might apprehend. The period of agitation cannot now be renewed with any alarming virulence; its elements are pretty well exhausted, and the public are tired of the whole matter. The discussions in the Senate, therefore, however animated, possess but little interest out of doors. They may claim the negative merit of doing no great harm, and in the perception of this we may be reconciled to the fact that they are useless. The columns of the Intelligencer, Union and Globe, are crowded with Senatorial speeches on this subject, which may be very eloquent for ought we know—for we have not read one of them, nor have we heard of anybody that has.

Since the resolution has been introduced it would be well, we think, to pass it at once without debate—if the thing is practicable. It would have been better if the resolution had not been introduced at all. If self nothing but words, it is becoming the prolific parent of words—a mine of verbiage—likely to prove as exhaustless as the widow's curse.

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Whereas it has pleased God to remove from our midst DANIEL SHANABROOK, of Baltimore, to Miss ELIZABETH A. MYERS, of Adams Co. On the 23d inst., by the same, Mr. MORGAN H. SWOPE, of Pleasanton township, to Miss LUCINDA M. LANDIS, of Gettysburg township. On the 26th inst., by the same, Mr. SAMUEL LOOP, to Miss LYDIA A. WEAVER—both of Franklin township.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. J. Seehler, Professor BAUGHER BITTINGER, of Middlebury, Vt. (formerly of this county), to Miss CATHARINE N., eldest daughter of the late Matthias N. Forney, of Hanover.

On the same day, by the Rev. S. Gatzelius, Mr. DANIEL MARCH, to Miss JULIA ANN DITZLER—both of this county.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. J. Ulrich, Mr. CORNELIUS BROUCHER, to Miss MARY JANE MILLER—all of this county.

On the 18th, by the same, Mr. HOWARD MILLER, to Miss FIANNA KIMMELL—all of this county.

From Mexico.

Congress was, at the last accounts, engaged in the discussion of a new tariff project. A great storm at Mazatlan had flooded the whole town, destroyed all the frame houses, and some others, also four vessels, and stranded two, killed 22 persons and wounded a large number of others, drowned three sailors, and caused the suspension of the publication of the newspaper there. A party of nine Americans, while travelling through Durango, were attacked by a number of Indians, who wounded one, and robbed him of \$300.—The same Indians were encountered two days after, by a party of twenty-two Americans, and a battle ensued, which ended in the dispersing of the Indians, and the recovery of the stolen property.

The arrival in Mexico of a Papal legate has caused an immense sensation. An outbreak at Cordova, which was supposed to have been suppressed, appears to be again alive. Romero, the leader, with a respectable force, had renewed hostilities and dispersed a detachment of six Government dragoons. Proposals had been made to him which it was thought he would accept. Congress had refused to appropriate \$700,000 to suppress this revolt. Four British men of war vessels had arrived at Vera Cruz, the object of whose arrival was a matter of speculation.

A most destructive fire took place at Flint, Michigan, on the night of the 20th, which destroyed an entire block of stores, dwellings, &c. including the post-office. The loss is estimated at \$60,000.

Married,

On the 22d inst., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. DANIEL SHANABROOK, of Baltimore, to Miss ELIZABETH A. MYERS, of Adams Co. On the 23d inst., by the same, Mr. MORGAN H. SWOPE, of Pleasanton township, to Miss LUCINDA M. LANDIS, of Gettysburg township.

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COMMUNICATED.

At a meeting of the Phenomenon Society of Pennsylvania College, held Dec. 21st, 1851, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas it has pleased God to remove from our midst DANIEL N. BOLLINGER, a worthy and promising member of our association, therefore, Resolved, That while we bow with humble submission to the sovereign will of an over-ruled Providence, we feel constrained to give expression to the deep emotions of sorrow which swell our breasts at this solemn event.

Resolved, That, although we are destined no more to mingle with us as we were accustomed to do, yet we will ever fondly cherish his memory as a hallowed feeling of our hearts, and never cease to regret the mournful dispensation which has so suddenly dissolved his connection with our association.

Resolved, That the hall be put in mourning for a period of ninety days, and the members wear the usual badge on their left arm for six weeks.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to have these resolutions inserted in the "Catoctin" *Wig* of Middletown, Md., and the papers of Gettysburg, and to write a letter of confidence to his bereaved father.

T. TITUS, LEWIS HIPPEN, G. W. SCHMUCKER, Com.

COMMUNICATED.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—At her residence in Washington City, on Monday the 22d of December, inst., Mrs. NANCY M. KING, wife of William King, Esq., formerly of Gettysburg, aged 36 years 9 months and 25 days.

This mournful and mysterious dispensation of Divine Providence we record with mingled emotions of sadness and joy. Of sadness, because the dear departed sister is lost to the Church militant, to her family, and to an almost innumerable host of friends and relations, who, by the depth and genuineness of their grief, told that she had a smile with which to greet her husband, and some kind and cheerful expression with which to soothe his sorrows. As a parent, she did all she could for her children, and these upon her kind heart strive to subdue their evil inclinations, and "train them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." In her death society has lost its most valuable member. How amiable and lovely in her disposition! How attractive in her manners!—Let those speak her praise who knew her best. Long will her memory be embalmed in the warm affection of many now bleeding hearts in Gettysburg and its vicinity, the scenes of her former residence, and in Washington City, where she breathed her last.

In the Church she was preeminent in beauty, and her voice was peculiarly strong and vigorous, and her eyes of divine purity, vivacity, and clearness. It is believed that her death was sudden, as might be expected, was an epiphany, her last act being to kiss her husband, and her last words, "I am ready to go to you." Her death was sudden, as might be expected, was an epiphany, her last act being to kiss her husband, and her last words, "I am ready to go to you."

THOMAS H. WILLIS, Charlottown, Va., Dec. 29.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—At her residence in Washington City, on Monday the 22d of December, Mrs. NANCY M. KING, wife of William King, Esq., formerly of Gettysburg, aged 36 years 9 months and 25 days.

HENRY STANGLER, Adams Co.

NOTICE.

Estate of ELIZABETH SPANGLER, deceased, FATHERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the Estate of</

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

LATE & IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
Crisis in France—Dissolution of the Assembly—Paris in a State of Siege—A Change in the Ministry—Advances in Breadstuffs—Cotton Declined, &c. &c.

HALIFAX, Dec. 20.—The royal mail steamer Europa, Captain Lott, which sailed from Liverpool on the 6th inst., for New York, with seven days later intelligence from Europe, put in here this morning, short of Coal.

She brings most important news from France, as well as other parts of Europe.

Cotton has declined an 1/2, and breadstuffs generally have improved.

The Europa experienced a constant succession of heavy gales, and lost one man overboard during the passage.

The steamer Canada arrived at Liverpool on the 2d inst. She experienced a rough passage.

The steamer Baltic arrived at Liverpool on Thursday the 4th inst.

FRANCE.—The news from Paris is of the most important and exciting character, and is regarded as the commencement of a new state of governmental affairs for France.

A coup d'état was made by President Napoleon on the second instant, of the most bold and important character. He seized the reins of the Government and dissolved the Assembly, declaring Paris in a state of siege, and appealing directly to the people to sustain him in his movement to arrest the monarchical tendencies of the Assembly.

The President's arrangements had been made with consummate skill and secrecy during the night of the 1st inst. The whole thing was done before the public had the least intimation of the event.

A new Ministry was formed, and a proclamation issued restoring universal suffrage and professing a new system of Government, with the instant election by the people and army of a President to hold office for ten years, supported by a council of State and two houses of Legislature.

At daylight on Tuesday morning the President's proclamation was found posted throughout the city, in which he ordered the immediate dispersion of the Assembly, with his plan for a new form of Government. The election for President is to take place during the present month, and the President promises to bow to the will of the people.

Everything was consummated before the Assembly had the least idea of the intention of the President—an entire new Ministry having been formed during the night.

Pending the election the President proposes that the executive power remain in his hands. He says that he had been forced into his present position by the course of his opponents in the Assembly, and it is certain that Thiers, Changarnier, and others of his opponents, had decided to demand his arrest and impeachment on the 2d inst., and were almost in the act of moving in the matter, when they and their principal friends were arrested and conveyed to Vincennes.

Whenever the members of the Assembly have attempted to meet officially, they have been ordered to disperse, and were arrested if they refused. Two hundred members of the Assembly had been arrested and many subsequently released, but all the leaders of the opposition were in prison.

Three hundred of the members of the Assembly, it was said, had given in their adhesion to the President, and telegraphic despatches from the departments state that the President's demonstration had been hailed with the utmost enthusiasm. Subsequently these reports were contradicted, and several barricades erected in different quarters of Paris, but were speedily broken down by the troops.

At one of these barricades, two members of the Assembly, occupying prominent places, were killed in the conflict.

On Tuesday a section of the Assembly continued to meet, and decreed the deposition of the President and his impeachment for high treason. The meeting was dispersed by the troops, and the decree ridiculed on all sides.

Troops had been stationed in the houses of M. Dupin, and other ex-officers of the Assembly who had been exempted from arrest.

The full rigor of the martial law had been proclaimed against all concerned in the barricades, and a large number had been shot.

Up to Thursday night the success of the President seemed certain, and advised received in London on Friday do not vary the aspect of affairs, though new elements of discord were constantly arising.

The Very Latest by Telegraph to London.

Paris, Dec. 5th.—A decree was issued to-day ordering the voting on the 20th inst., to be done secretly, instead of in public.

Rumors were ripe of continued fighting, but they were not believed.

The latest published accounts state that the insurgents had been put down, but not without a severe struggle. Accounts from the Provinces were generally favorable to the President.

Seven hundred French refugees left London for Paris on Thursday.

The French Government has entire control of the telegraph lines, and have stopped the transmission of all despatches.

The movements of the troops are rapid, silent but firm. On Thursday many barricades were thrown up. At 1 o'clock, while a body of 5,000 troops were passing along the Boulevards, several shots were fired from the neighboring houses.

The fire was returned by the troops, and the fire continued with spirit for half an hour. Further down the Boulevards cannon and muskets were freely used till 4 o'clock, when the fighting in that quarter ceased, but continued in other sections.

No definite particulars have been published, and little is known beyond the fact that a sanguinary conflict had taken place.

Many persons not engaged on either side had been killed or wounded.

The latest accounts from Paris represent the troops as successful at all points.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald and Chronicle states that Gen. Castellan, at Lyons, and Gen. Numeroy, had declared against the President. This, however, is denied. Doubts are also entertained of Gen. Mignot's disposition towards the government.

Strasburg and Rheims are reported to have been taken.

The correspondent of the London Daily News says, that Gen. Neumayer is marching.

ing from the North with four regiments to oppose the President.

The correspondent of the Times states, that an attempted envoi à Dreyfus was promptly suppressed, and the most reliable accounts from the Departments were favorable to the President.

PRUSSIA.—Advices from Berlin to the 2d inst., state that the news had been received from Paris by telegraph, and had occasioned intense excitement. The business of the Assembly was suspended, and the Ministers withdrew to hold a Cabinet meeting.

SICILY.—The latest accounts from Palermo furnish a statement of an attempted insurrection in Sicily, headed by the Baron Ozzo and other noblemen, with a view to proclaim the independence of Sicily. The great mass of the French people are without religion of any kind. Their highest happiness consists in enjoying the good things of this life, without caring for the future, for an eternity, or for a God, in any form or shape that can be perceived. They wish peace and good eating. Under these selfish feelings, they will generally unite in this movement of Louis Napoleon.

LATER

Arrival of the Baltic.

It would be to indulge in vague conjecture to attempt to prognosticate the ultimate result of Louis Napoleon's bold usurpation in France. The daring character of the act will no doubt commend it to the admiration of the French people, who, with all their love of liberty, are subject to the fascination of power resolutely wielded and surrounded with *éclat*.

The following details of the closing scenes of the insurrection are given in the French papers: On Thursday the 4th, at about 12 o'clock, it was generally reported that barricades had been erected at the Porte St. Denis, and Porte St. Martin, Rues Baubourg, Transnonian, St. Mary and St. Martin. This rumor was subsequently found to be quite correct. The alarm now became so great that not only in the neighborhood of the disturbed district, but in other parts of the Boulevards, the Rue Richelieu, the Rue Vivienne, and all that part of Paris, the tradesmen closed their shops.

It appears that during the night an attempt had been made to excite the people by a repetition of the proceeding which produced such serious results in February, 1848.

About 100 men, en blouse, commanded by several chiefs of sections, preceded by two torches, paraded two corps, of which they had become possessed after the carrying of the barricades which had been erected in the Faubourg St. Antoine, and the Rue St. Marguerite, went through the Rues Grenel, Baubourg, and Transnonian, shouting "vive armes!" A few determined sergents du villes attacked this party, and carried off the dead bodies to the Morgue. Speculating on this scene of horrors, the rioters became more numerous, and proceeded to man four barricades which they had formed in this quarter. They were attacked by some detachments of the division of General Levesque, and carried in a few moments.

Several insurgents were killed, and about fifty chiefs of sections and men in blouses were arrested. Three other barricades were abandoned at midnight by the insurgents. On Thursday morning, at an early hour, the prefect of police having been informed that 120 montgouret ex-representatives had met during the night, and drawn up a manifesto, took successful means to prevent its being posted up. The first barricades in the Rue Baubourg and Transnonian, were carried at 12 o'clock. The troops after the victory shewed great clemency towards the insurgents, instead of shooting them.

At one o'clock, the insurrection had evidently made much progress. The insurgents appeared to be entirely masters of the quarters St. Denis and St. Martin. The houses forming the angle of these two boulevards were taken possession of by a great number of men armed with muskets and swords, many of which had been obtained by robbing the shops of armories. In the Rue St. Denis and St. Martin several insurgents entered the houses, and threw out of the windows articles of furniture to assist in forming barricades. There was great stupor in the whole of the quarter until the arrival of the Chasseurs de Vincennes and some regiments of the line, who in a few moments carried the barricades, and gave no quarter to the insurgents. At half-past four the troops were masters of the whole of the ground which had been occupied by the insurgents, and the wounded were carried away to the hospitals.

The troops began to move down the boulevards towards the Porte St. Denis about 1 o'clock, and the necessary measures being taken for an attack, the advance was made about two, on the large barricade there erected; more resistance was made than was expected, but at last the troops obtained possession of this first and greatest obstacle, where, in fact, the insurgents had concentrated their principal forces. The action here was an exceedingly sharp one, and it was even found necessary to batter down the barricade with cannon. The inside of the barricade, when the troops entered, was found covered with corpses and wounded men. The insurgents who escaped fell on the barricades near the Porte St. Martin. Here, after the ground had been cleared away near the Porte St. Denis, the passage of troops, another series of attacks took place by the troops, on the four barricades which had been erected across the boulevards. The insurgents had here taken possession of several of the houses at each side, from which they prepared to fire on the troops. When the attack took place it was found necessary to send bodies of engineers into these houses to dislodge the insurgents. The resistance here was not by any means a vigorous one, and the troops successively, and without much trouble, took possession of the various barricades on the boulevards.

FRIDAY.—All the barricades made during the night were carried rapidly. The armed insurgents were shot on the spot or taken to the Ecole militaire, to be tried by court martial. After their condemnation, they were immediately taken into the Champs de Mars and shot. The number is said to be very great. Several of them were well known Socialist chiefs. In many parts of Paris, yesterday, where the insurgents were breaking into houses, they were made to go on their knees and were shot on the spot. At the shop of a mill-dealer, four were shot in this way. The irritation of the troops on the boulevards, when fired upon from three or four of the houses, was very great. They returned the fire en masse, and many persons in the crowd were killed.

There must have been at least twenty or

thirty shot on the boulevards. At 9 o'clock at night 4 dead bodies were still lying on the steps of the Theatre des Variétés. M. Victor Hugo is a member of a Council of Resistance of Paris, and directed the operations of the insurgents yesterday at La Chapelle, one of the Faubourgs. There were eight barricades, and for several hours no troops, but at about 9 o'clock they were all carried by about 500 troops of the line. Victor Hugo was not taken. A warrant for his arrest was out three days ago, but he has been hiding about, and could not be found. His family, knowing what a dangerous, wicked, and foolish part he was playing, were anxious for his arrest on Tuesday, as the only means of saving him.

About 10,000 fresh troops arrived to-day, and altogether we have now, it is said, about 120,000 men. All the Boulevards are occupied, so are the quays, but the troops behave exceedingly well, and carriages are allowed to pass. The operations to-day have consisted chiefly in dispersing and arresting insurgents and carrying barricades. There was little resistance on any point, and at about 4 o'clock it was said that all danger was at an end.

The persons who in the early part of Thursday entered the Café de Paris, and fired upon the troops, received no quarter; every man found in the house was killed.

It was rumored that shots were fired from Tortoni's coffee house upon the troops, and was immediately attacked by the soldiery. The same plea was urged for attacking M. Salabrouse's carpet manufactory, which was riddled with cannon, and at least thirty of the workmen killed.

The large barrier at the Porte St. Denis was not taken till after two hours hard fighting and the loss of fifty to a hundred lives. One of them, whose name is supposed to be Jenkins, had seventeen stabs. The other, whose name appears to be Gardner, had his throat cut. He was also a young man. The packets of both were riddled.

On the right hand towards the Porte St. Denis, the houses and windows are completely smashed by cannon ball. Some of the houses in the boulevard are of modern construction, with terraces in front; these were occupied by the insurgents as early as twelve o'clock, and from them a murderous fire was directed upon the troops. Three artillerymen were shot down at their guns, and rendered furious by the loss of their comrades, the guns were loaded with ball, and four pieces of artillery continued to play upon them incessantly for more than an hour. The walls were perforated through and through, and the windows in the opposite side completely destroyed, owing to the reverberation. The shower of grape was as thick as hail, and it is believed that not a man escaped.

Whenever a shot was fired from a house, artillery (loaded with grape) was brought bear upon the devoted building, and the soldiers, in their hurry and excitement, did not always select the right house. In many instances the cannon were leveled blank, and fired within thirty yards of the house, and these accounts for the terrible execution.

One account gives the loss of the insurgents at between 800 and 1,000, and that of the troops at about 200; but it is evidently impossible to arrive at any thing like certainty at present. Envois, said to have come from London and Switzerland, have been arrested, and it is said that the Government is in possession of documents of the greatest importance, placing beyond a doubt the existence of a formidable plot against the President, which was to have broken out in the course of the week; and it was only on the receipt of this information that he resolved upon taking the initiative, and stealing a march upon the Assembly.

At one o'clock, the insurrection had evidently made much progress. The insurgents appeared to be entirely masters of the quarters St. Denis and St. Martin. The houses forming the angle of these two boulevards were taken possession of by a great number of men armed with muskets and swords, many of which had been obtained by robbing the shops of armories. In the Rue St. Denis and St. Martin several insurgents entered the houses, and threw out of the windows articles of furniture to assist in forming barricades. There was great stupor in the whole of the quarter until the arrival of the Chasseurs de Vincennes and some regiments of the line, who in a few moments carried the barricades, and gave no quarter to the insurgents. At half-past four the troops were masters of the whole of the ground which had been occupied by the insurgents, and the wounded were carried away to the hospitals.

The Cholera at Jamaica.—A steamer from the Atlantic Insurance Company of New York, from Chagres, states that the terrific storm which broke over the Isthmus on the 5th instant, washed away half the town of Cruces, and carried off the new nets and barges just brought from the States, were likewise swept off.

There was not a bit of wood left to tell where some seventy houses stood. The writer of the letter lost two stories, the only vestige of which remaining was two iron chests, which the water moved twenty feet.

Some schooners have been lost at Chagres and the steamer Georgia has been forced to land her passengers and receive the mails and specie sent by Navy Bay.

The Cholera at Jamaica.—A steamer from Bermuda, which has just arrived at Halifax from Jamaica, with dates to the 20th, reports that the cholera, instead of being on the decline, was extending its ravages in many parts of the island. The Morning Journal says: "From all parts of the country our accounts are lamentable. The peasants are again being swept off, and the disease is spreading fearfully, while the violence with which it acts, leaves but little time for the beneficial application of medicine."

At Montego Bay the town is infected in all quarters. At Leith Estate the mortality has been very great, death carrying off its thirty or forty victims daily from that property and neighboring estates. The effect of this disastrous state of affairs is almost manifest in mercantile matters.

Indian Massacre.—During an Indian play called the "Peon," at Los Angeles, an Indian named Cayote, having endeavored to take a bottle of liqueur by force from a woman, her husband interfered, and attempted to tie him and to take him to jail. The other Indians interfered, rescued him, beat the husband, and dared the whites to an attack. The latter procured help, and fired on them for some minutes, until they fled.

Twenty-one took shelter in the house they had attempted to fire, and were captured and taken to jail. Eight dead Indians were found in front of the house. The Indians who were arrested on the occasion were taken before Justice Mallard, fined \$1 each, and sentenced to receive 25 lashes.

Men Frozen to Death.—A man named Daniel Whitmore was found frozen to death on Wednesday week, near Woodspring, Baltimore county. He was seen the previous day with two flasks of rum in his possession. Jos. Lipp, residing near Woodspring, Md., was frozen to death on Tuesday week. Emanuel Whipple was also frozen to death in Cincinnati, on Monday night.

Fresh arrests continue daily to be made among the Republican leaders.

A telegraphic despatch from London to Liverpool, received just before the Baltic sailed, states that the Prince de Joinville and the Due d'Anjou had gone to Belgium to raise the standard of revolt against the military usurpation of President Napoleon.

Lieut. Thomas Ap Catesby Jones, of the United States Navy, was among those wounded. He lost his finger, had his leg broken, and was completely disabled.

M. Thiers has been liberated by the President, in consequence of his ill health, on his agreeing to leave the country.

The Artillery vote was 21 for Napoleon, and 43 against him.

The exact loss of the Army in Paris during the late engagements is one superior officer and fifteen soldiers killed; three officers and one hundred and fifteen soldiers wounded.

Fresh arrests continue daily to be made among the Republican leaders.

Changarnier and the Generals were confined at Ham, to be tried by a Court Martial, on the charge of attempting to reduce the soldiers of the army from their duty.

M. Thiers will leave immediately for Italy.

Napoleon will undoubtedly have an immense majority at the election for President, which was to take place on the 20th inst., in the third year of his reign.

A House Blown Up.—Loss of Life.—Mr. Geo. Balton, of King's creek, Hanover county, Va., a few days ago, purchased a keg of powder, for the purpose of blasting rocks, and placed it in his cellar for safe keeping. During his absence, his little son, aged six years, not being aware of the consequences, applied a torch to the keg, and instantly the whole building was blown to atoms, and the boy, with another child, killed, and ten others seriously injured.

European Designs against the U. S.—Of all the plots ever meditated against the rising greatness of this country, none has ever been devised more deep and dangerous than that which proposes to involve her youthful energies in the complicated web of European politics. We can imagine the gray old soldiers of England, France, and other Powers, jealous both of Russia and the United States, looking with eager eyes at the Ecole militaire, to be tried by court martial. After their condemnation, they were immediately taken into the Champs de Mars and shot.

The number is said to be very great. Several of them were well known Socialist chiefs. In many parts of Paris, yesterday, where the insurgents were breaking into houses, they were made to go on their knees and were shot on the spot. At the shop of a mill-dealer, four were shot in this way.

The irritation of the troops on the boulevards, when fired upon from three or four of the houses, was

very great. They returned the fire en masse, and many persons in the crowd were killed.

There must have been at least twenty or

thirty shot on the boulevards. At 9 o'clock at night 4 dead bodies were still lying on the steps of the Theatre des Variétés. M. Victor Hugo is a member of a Council of Resistance of Paris, and directed the operations of the insurgents yesterday at La Chapelle, one of the Faubourgs. There were eight barricades, and for several hours no troops, but at about 9 o'clock they were all carried by about 500 troops of the line. Victor Hugo was not taken. A warrant for his arrest was out three days ago, but he has been hiding about, and could not be found. His family, knowing what a dangerous, wicked, and foolish part he was playing, were

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR

1852.

NEW GOODS.

George Arnold.

FAHNESTOCK'S STORE

STILL AHEAD!

AS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at the Old Stand, as beautiful and well selected a STOCK OF GOODS.

It has been offered to the public at any time, a mixed, which is a large lot of very cheap CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CABINETS, Velvet Cards, Beverets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Overcoat Cloths, Alpacas, plain and figured, of every variety, Merinoes, Cashmere, Coburg Cloth, M. de Laines, Silks, Calicoes, Gingham, Long and Square Shirts, of every variety, mercerized, Flannels, Blankets, Dismaline Glaciers, Hosiery, Bonnet Ribbons, Trimmings, &c. &c. with a large lot of

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FEBRUARY 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

MARCH 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

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1852.

SOMETHING NEW!

MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

R E SPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just returned from the City, and are now opening at their establishment in SOUTH BALTIMORE STREET, near the Diamond, (the stand of J. S. SKELLY,) the most choice selection of CLOTHES.

EVERYTHING in this place, embracing French Black, Blue, Blue-black, Green, Olive and Brown. Also French, Dose-knits and Fancy CASSIMERES,

Kentucky Jeans, Cotton Jeans, Ticeeds, Cashmeres, Linen for Coats and Pantaloons, &c., while their assortment of FANCY VESTINGS,

is decidedly of the richest kind. Their TRIMMINGS embrace every thing that may be required, such as plain and fancy Buttons, Alpacas, Silk Serge, plain Silk, Muslin, &c. They are also getting up a full assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING.

ALL the above will be disposed of at the following rates, for cash or Country Produce, to prove which only ask a call.

They are also prepared to make Garments at the shortest notice, and in the best manner when required, they will turn out an entire suit in twenty-four hours!

J. H. SKELLY returns his sincere thanks for the patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and asks his continuance for the new Firm. Goods bought elsewhere will be made up, as usual; and when desired, will assist customers in making selections at other stores beforehand.

1852.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS FOR 1852 received from New York, Gettysburg, April 28.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

Newer, Cheaper, and More of Them.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

THE CAMPING-HOUSE OPENED.

KEEP THE BALL ROLLING!

D. LAINES-DE LAINES.-Just received, the largest lot of M. de Laines ever offered in this place—which will be sold at prices that will astonish the natives.

1852.

ALSO the largest lot of SHAWLS ever brought to town, which will be sold at prices that cannot be beat anywhere in the County.

N. B. We will not weary your patience by calling attention to a great display of articles and promises, but merely add—Money that is really saved in making purchases, is much better than all we read of. Therefore call and secure BARGAINS, as our stock consists of nearly all the articles kept in the

Dry Goods and Groceries Line.

Don't forget the place.

KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER.

Sept. 29.

THE PHILISTINES ARE BEATEN, AND SAMSON'S AHEAD AGAIN!

TAKE notice that SAMSON'S new stock of fresh purchases are just arriving, and who ever will, may step in, and be rigged from head to toe, in a neat and complete full suit, at prices that defy all competition! It CAN'T BEAT IT! He buys for Cash; and knows just when, where, how and what to buy. He can please customers of all ages and classes. He can fit them all to their satisfaction.

Attention, then, is directed to his present stock which he is now forwarding, consisting of COATS, PANTS and VESTS of Superfine Cloths, Black, Blue, &c., Dress, Frock and Skirt Coats, Roundabout, PANTALOONS of all qualities, colors, prices and sizes.

Clothing of SUMMER CLOTHS, TWEEDS, LINEN, and other goods—everything needed for Summer wear. Call and allow us to show you, and we are certain to sell.

The old stand of all gold-yellow terms, but SAMSON can show an assortment of JEWELRY, that will enable him to supply all demands in that line; among which you will find, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Accordeons, Violins and Guitars, and a few COOKIES of the same sort he always kept.

He has various articles of LINEN GOODS, such as Shirts, Bosomes and Collars. Also Handkerchiefs, Socks, Pen-knives and Pincers, and a most excellent article of Razors.

To protect your horses as well as yourself, he has the largest assortment of FLY NETS ever offered in these parts. All sorts, sizes, colors, shades and shapes of good man's and woman's.

The public generally are invited to call and test the worth of these promises. We have all these things, with many other articles too numerous to repeat. Many a "potion" you can find at SAMSON'S, that you can't get elsewhere.

We ask Lehman to show our goods. We offer them to the public unconditionally, as their humble servant. We ask but one price, and that is low to suit the times.

1852. SAMSON'S. One Price Clothing and Shoes. Gettysburg, June 20.

JUST FROM THE CITY.

Skelly & Hollebaugh.

H AVE just received from the City, and are soon coming at their establishment in Baltimore, the best assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CAMELLES, KENTUCKY JEANS and TWEEDS, ever brought to this place. Also, Fashions in great variety, comprising plain and fancy Suits, Men's and Boys' Shirts, &c., that can be had. The above articles will be found to be much lower than are usual, and demand the attention of all who desire to purchase these fashions.

Call and examine.

1852.

ALMAYNAC FOR THE YEAR

1852.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

EXCOTIC & AFRICAN.

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